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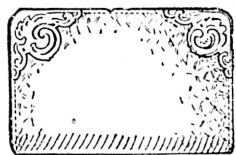
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VOL. LXXXIX NO. 57

VICTORIA, B. C. WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 18, 1903.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR



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**Player's Tobaccos
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CANNOT BE BEATEN!

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Hillcrest Poultry Yards,
Cairn Bay, December 7, 1902.
Mr. E. M. Noddy, Victoria, B. C.
Sir,—The Prairie State Incubators purchased from you last season have given the greatest satisfaction. The first hatch we had 85 per cent out of eggs over four weeks old, and they were the largest and strongest chicks we ever saw from any machine.
The Prairie State is a very strong and well made machine, simple to operate. The regulator is perfectly self-acting. With the machines never varied more than one degree. We used no moisture. We are yours respectfully, Quick Bros.

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Apply Gas Works
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Successors to
A. W. MORE & CO., LTD.
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Skates
ALL KINDS OF SPRING AND HOCKEY SKATES AT
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**Mainland or
British Lion**
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Always the same.
Enormously the largest sale of any cigar in British Columbia.
For sale everywhere.
Wm. Tietjen, Mfr., Vancouver.

Whole Corn
\$1.50 per 100 lbs. Free delivery.
SYLVESTER FEED CO.
City Market.

WINNIPEG FIRE.
Loss Is Over Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Winnipeg, Feb. 17.—(Special)—Fire completely gutted the five-story stone block occupied by Banfield's carpet establishment on Main street this morning. It was a bitterly cold day, and as the fire had secured good headway, the firemen could do but little to check the fury of the flames. The substantial character of the block prevented any damage to adjoining buildings. Mr. Banfield's loss on stock will be in the neighborhood of \$80,000, while the building was damaged to the extent of \$20,000. Above the carpet establishment the rooms were occupied by Robt. Boyd, agent; J. F. and W. F. Taylor, dental surgeons; Jos. Greenfield, architect; W. D. Pettigrew, agent; the Alberts & Schlich Land Co.; Miss Adelaide Crawford, dressmaker; Miss Austin, Christian Scientist; the L. O. P. High Court Foresters. All the contents of the rooms were destroyed.

MILL LEASED.
Urquhart Brothers Secure Leamy & Kyle's Plant.

Vancouver, Feb. 17.—(Special)—Leamy & Kyle's mill has been leased by Urquhart Bros. of Courtney, B.C.



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Hastie's Fair, 77 Gov't. Street

The Perfection of Scotch Whiskies

Buchanan's "House of Commons"

"Special" and "Black and White"

For Sale by All Dealers

RADIGER & JANION, Agents for British Columbia and the Yukon District.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.

May Be Put in Command of a Fleet.

London, Feb. 17.—It was said in the lobby of the House this afternoon that Vice-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford had been informed that he may be offered the command of a fleet. Referring to inquiries on the subject, Lord Beresford was quoted as saying that the matter was entirely unsettled.

JAMAICA AND CANADA.

Island Will Vote Subsidy for Steamship Line.

Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 17.—The legislature has adopted a resolution authorizing the government to pay \$12,500 annually towards a subsidy for establishing a new first-class steamship line between Canada and Jamaica. It is expected that the Colonial Secretary will go to Ottawa shortly for the purpose of making definite arrangements.

PRINCIPAL OF MCGILL.

To Receive Honorary Degree at Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 17.—Honorary degrees will be conferred at the University of Pennsylvania exercises on Saturday next. Provost Harrison has announced the names of the men who will be honored. Among them is Principal Peterson, of McGill University, Montreal, who will receive the degree of doctor of laws.

NOMINATIONS.

Candidates For the Dominion By-Elections.

Montreal, Feb. 17.—Nominations took place today for vacancies in the House of Commons as follows:
Two Mountains—J. W. G. Eicher, Liberal; B. Beauchamp, Conservative.
Terrebonne—Dr. Desjardins, Liberal; Alex. M. Masson, Conservative.
North Grey—Matthew Kennedy, Liberal; T. L. Thomson, Conservative.

Kingston City-Council has offered services in bringing end to strike of machinists at Kingston Locomotive Works, which has been on for a year.

FOR THE YUKON.

Dairy Produce for the Gold Fields.

Vancouver, Feb. 17.—(Special)—Mr. D. A. McEneaney, who took into Yukon last year 30 tons of butter and 1,200 cases of eggs, is preparing to take in another very large consignment. This dairy produce handled by Mr. McEneaney all comes from Canada. Last year it was noticed that all the butter and eggs came from the United States, and Mr. McEneaney set himself to correct all this, and is succeeding admirably. A large proportion of the supply will come from Manitoba.

**SPLIT IN THE
LIBERAL CAMP**

**"Traitor," "Knife in the Back"
and Other Terms Used at
Meeting.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Feb. 17.—The Liberal Association held a very stormy meeting last night. Mr. Macpherson, M. P. elect, presided. Mr. O. E. Talbot, one of the promoters of the Trans-Canada railway addressed the meeting on the projected railway, and politics in general. He promised help from Quebec in the Chinese question, and disapproved in strong terms of a third party in politics. After Mr. Talbot's address the business of the meeting was taken up, the press being excluded.

The appointment of an Indian Agent in place of the late Mr. Todd was left in the hands of Mr. Macpherson and the Northern Liberals. The Northern Liberals have already endorsed the Rev. A. B. Green.

The commencement of the trouble of the meeting was the announcement of J. H. Watson that certain members on the left calling themselves good Liberals had stabbed the party. He thought the association should protect themselves from members who stabbed them in the back. It was a traitor's trick. Mr. Frank Burnett spoke strongly on the same lines. Mr. Burnett said that he had been charged with buying and selling offices, which was false. It was time those Liberals who took every occasion to knife them be written off the roll, and that the association be purged of them.

Mr. Fraser said that, as the dissentients had been well licked it would be wiser to take them back in the fold. Cries of "No, no" followed. It was at this juncture that the press was excluded.

The meeting lasted until nearly midnight, during which the most violent language was used such as traitor, liar, etc. A member moved that the dissentients be taken back into the fold. His motion, however, was not seconded, and thus the split in the Liberal party remains split.

UNHAPPY VENEZUELA.

Active Hostility to Castro Is Unabated.

Willemstad, Island of Curacao, Feb. 17.—It is asserted in reliable quarters here that placards reading "Death to Castro" and "Down with Castro" were posted in the streets of Curacao on Sunday last. It is further asserted that 500 men left Curacao on Sunday to attack a force of revolutionists which occupied a position three hours' march from the Venezuelan capital.

Opening of Parliament

**King and Queen Attended to
Westminster By Imposing
Procession.**

**Speech From Throne Refers
Among Other Things to
Boundary Treaty.**

**Debate Opens in the Commons
on the Address in
Reply.**

London, Feb. 17.—King Edward, accompanied by Queen Alexandra, and surrounded by the court and the officers of state, opened parliament this afternoon. Early in the morning the vaults of the houses were searched by the Yeoman of the Guard, carrying ancient lanterns and halberds. The movements of the troops taking up positions along the route of the procession, followed by the fine weather and desire to witness the Royal pageant, did not lack entertainment during the long wait.

The Royal procession, consisting of six state carriages and escorted by Life Guards, left Buckingham Palace at 1.30 p. m. Their Majesties were in the last carriage, which was drawn by the eight Hanoverian horses, which have figured in all the recent Royal ceremonies. The King and Queen entered the Victoria tower through the Mall, the Horse Guards and Whitehall.

All the great officers of state in varied uniforms were assembled at the Royal entrance of the House of Commons to receive the King. The procession, which was identical with that of the previous similar ceremony, formed and headed by the pursuivants and heralds, marched to the robing room, preceded by the sword of state, carried by the Marquis of Londonderry.

After the robing, the procession re-formed and advanced to the robing room. The Duke of Devonshire, the Lord President of the council, preceded Their Majesties with the Imperial Crown, which he carried on a cushion. The King seated himself on the throne, the Lords taking the top of the maintenance and the sword of state standing on his right and left. The Queen sat on the left of the King and Prince of Wales on his right.

The members of the House of Commons were then summoned, and on their arrival, the Lord High Chancellor, Earl Halsbury, kneeling, handed the King the speech, which His Majesty read from the steps of the Throne, as follows:

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

"My Lords and Gentlemen—

"My relations with all the foreign powers continue friendly.
"The blockade of Venezuela ports had led to negotiations for the adjustment of all matters in dispute. I rejoice that a settlement has now been arrived at which will put an end to the war and in bringing all the hostile operations to an immediate close.

"Negotiations taken place for an adjustment of the questions which have arisen in regard to the boundary of my possessions in North America, and that the territory of Alaska. A treaty providing for the reference of these questions in an arbitration tribunal has been signed and ratified.
"The King laid special emphasis on the words 'signed and ratified,' showing evident satisfaction in the fact that he was able to make such an announcement.

"The speech next refers to the Balkan question, saying: 'The condition of European provinces of Turkey gives cause for serious anxiety. I have used my best efforts to impress on the Sultan and his ministers the urgency and practical, well-considered measures of reform.
"After noting that Austria and Russia have been satisfactory in their attitude towards the signatories of the treaty of Berlin, the speech adds: 'I trust that the proposals will prove sufficient for the purpose, and that I shall find it possible to give them my hearty support.'

"The King next mentioned the Somali-land expedition, and then turned to South Africa, on which subject he said: 'The progress of affairs in South Africa have been satisfactory. The visit of the Colonial Secretary already has been productive of the happiest results, and the opportunity it afforded for personal conference with Lord Milner and the ministers of the self-governing colonies and the representatives of the various South African communities has greatly contributed to a smooth adjustment of many difficult questions, and to the removal of many occasions of misunderstanding.'

"After referring to the Kano (Nigeria) expedition and the Indian Durbar, the King said: 'I am glad to be able to state that the latter imposing ceremony, celebrated with the disappearance of the drought and agricultural distress in Western India, and that the prospects for our commerce and commerce throughout my Indian Empire are more encouraging and satisfactory than they have been for some time past.'

"The King and Queen returned to Buckingham Palace at 3 o'clock. The crowd everywhere greeted Their Majesties with enthusiasm.

IN THE COMMONS.

When the House of Commons assembled for the transaction of business, Mr. Speaker Gully read the King's Speech to a somewhat slim gathering.

Mr. Grafton, Conservative, moved the address in reply to the Speech, and in so doing expressed satisfaction at the termination of the Venezuelan blockade, and at the fact that throughout the difficult period of our relations had been maintained with the United States.

The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, said he desired information on the subjects of Venezuela, Macedonia, and on the great question of the settlement of affairs in South Africa. He commented on the fact that Germany was not mentioned in the King's Speech in connection with Venezuela. He opposed the operation of the German law in a manner like the Venezuelan question; Germany was strong, but rough. Germany also was not favorable to the Monroe doctrine. If there had ever been a case for arbitration, the Venezuelan affair was one, and if this case had been adopted in the first place, a great precedent would have been established towards the peaceful settlement of international questions. Referring to South Africa, Sir Henry said they might have differed in the past over the war, but now the war was over, he urged that they all work for the common purpose of laying the foundations for a new life in that part of the world.

Germany in a heartily concurred with Colonial Secretary Chamberlain for the fusion of the two white races in South Africa, but wanted to know if Mr. Chamberlain's acts were subject to the approval of a college. If a bargain were made, who was to speak with authority for the nation? In conclusion, Sir Henry, who spoke for an hour and a quarter, criticized the growth of national expenditures.

PREMIER REPLIES.

Premier Balfour, in reply, said Mr.

Chamberlain had consulted his colleagues. He added: "We entirely endorse and make ourselves responsible for the general policy he has declared in South Africa."

In regard to the conditions prevailing in Macedonia, he said they were a constant menace to the peace of Europe. The administrative to his house were defective there, and a strong government was needed to introduce the elements of order in Macedonia.

He defended the action of the British government towards Venezuela. Broadly speaking, he added, the negotiations were carried out with the greatest regard not only for the feelings of the United States people and government, but for the feelings of Venezuela. The debate was suspended.

THE LORDS.
On the reassembling of the House of Lords, the Duke of Roxburgh (Unionist) moved the address in reply to the King's speech and the Earl of Leithrim seconded the motion.

Earl Spencer, Liberal leader in the House of Lords, opened the debate for the opposition. He opened exceedingly that the dispute, which, although arising from just grounds was petty and might have imperilled Great Britain's good relations with the United States was now passing away. He congratulated the Government on the agreement to refer the Alaska boundary dispute to a commission and then proceeded to deal in detail with the Macedonian question.

The Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council, replied in behalf of the Government. Great Britain accepted the Monroe doctrine unreservedly, he said, but to have abstained from enforcing claims which she believed to be just and essential to her honor, and to make the Monroe doctrine an object of dislike for every civilized power. He expressed the hope that the land bill may approach the final settlement of the Irish question.

The motion providing for the address in reply to the King's speech was then agreed to and the House adjourned.

Coal Miners

Are Still Idle

**There is No Apparent Change
Yet in the Situation at
Nanaimo.**

**Executive Were Busy Yesterday
It Is Believed Drawing Up
Demands.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

[Nanaimo, Feb. 17.—The executive of the union has been in session all day, and the formal request of press representatives for a statement met with the reply that nothing would be given out today. The mines are still idle. It is believed that the executive spent the day preparing stipulations in detail for presentation to President Howard of the Western Fuel Company, who is expected tomorrow.

The fact that the steamer Wyfield is still here points to the belief that the operators expect that a settlement will be reached in the near future, as otherwise the vessel would have been sent elsewhere for cargo.

The uncertainty of the situation is causing great inconvenience in Nanaimo. Travelers are waiting to book spring orders, but merchants are unwilling to make contracts until the outcome of the mine dispute is settled.

John L. Howard, of San Francisco, one of the officials of the Western Fuel Company, arrived in the city last night, and proceeds to Nanaimo this morning. He declined to speak regarding the strike.

**NAVAL DEFENCE
FOR DOMINION**

**Proposal That Canada Present
Two Battle Ships to
Britain.**

Toronto, Feb. 17.—Notice of motion was given at a meeting of the Young Men's Club last night, stating that Canada enjoys the protection of the British navy without cost, and arguing that the Dominion Government raise a Canadian naval force under the provisions of the Militia Act to be composed exclusively of seamen, sailors, and persons whose usual occupation is on any steam or sailing craft, navigating Canadian waters, and that the whole expense thereof be borne by Canada, and that they also cause to be purchased or built two first class battleships and present them to the British Government.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Edward Blake and Christopher Robinson to Be Counsel.

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—(Special)—It is reported today that Edward Blake will come to Canada immediately in connection with the Alaskan boundary commission. The question has been further considered as to whether he should act as commissioner or as counsel for Canada. The number of acres was mentioned, but the land was not surveyed before purchasing. After the purchase, the land was found to contain much less than was mentioned. The Mayor of the city solicitor for not seeing to it that the deed was properly drawn up, and referred to a letter that had been in the possession of the city solicitor referring to the number of acres to be sold to the city, and which had mysteriously disappeared. The city solicitor asked the Mayor to apologize for an apparent insinuation, and the Mayor informed Mr. Hammersley that he could not speak at all before the council if he did not comply with the rules. Mr. Jones in the meantime declines to make any compromise, and the council, feeling sore at being the victims of an unfortunate mistake, have decided to let the matter lie on the table for another week.

SHORT IN MEASURE.

City Gets Fewer Acres for Cemetery Than Expected.

Vancouver, Feb. 17.—(Special)—There was a bad quarter of an hour experienced by the city solicitor and Mayor at last night's council meeting. Mr. A. H. Jones, a broker, sold a block of land to the city as an extension to the cemetery. The number of acres was mentioned, but the land was not surveyed before purchasing. After the purchase, the land was found to contain much less than was mentioned. The Mayor of the city solicitor for not seeing to it that the deed was properly drawn up, and referred to a letter that had been in the possession of the city solicitor referring to the number of acres to be sold to the city, and which had mysteriously disappeared. The city solicitor asked the Mayor to apologize for an apparent insinuation, and the Mayor informed Mr. Hammersley that he could not speak at all before the council if he did not comply with the rules. Mr. Jones in the meantime declines to make any compromise, and the council, feeling sore at being the victims of an unfortunate mistake, have decided to let the matter lie on the table for another week.

DIVORCE CASE.

Morgan v. Morgan to Be Heard Today.

Vancouver, Feb. 17.—(Special)—The first divorce trial in the civil sitting of the Supreme court takes place tomorrow. The case is Morgan v. Morgan. Mrs. Morgan is suing for divorce from her husband on the ground that he was living with Caroline Colonski as his wife in Seattle.

AGAINST TRAPS.

Westminster City Council Opposed to Them.

Westminster, Feb. 17.—(Special)—The Westminster City Council, at their meeting last night, formally endorsed the petition of the British Columbia Fishermen's Union to the Dominion government, praying that salmon traps be not allowed in this province, and if the contrivance of the fishers be bonded over to the province, that steps be taken to prevent the provincial government granting trap privileges.

Reports from Lillooet say the salmon hatchery there is just completed.

Crimps at Portland

**Make Murderous Attacks on
Inoffensive Sailors at
the Docks.**

**Condition of Affairs That Is a
Disgrace to the Oregon
City.**

**And Calls Forth Protest From
the British Consul at
That Port.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

Portland, Feb. 17.—The latest and the most dastardly of the outrages ever perpetrated by the crimps of Portland—that body of thugs who have made their names infamous in every port washed by the waves of ocean—has just come to light and despite the protection extended them by the authorities of the state bids fair to end at last the series of murders and kidnappings which for years have tainted Portland's name. But not alone has this latest crime made probable the end of the reign of terror of these villains, but it has uncovered such a condition of rottenness in the body politic of this state as has moved the people's gasp, and has moved the British consul resident here to declare that the strong arm of the British power shall be exerted to end a state of things which has been a reproach to the state of Oregon.

Following up a series of outrages which have occurred for years a score of the ruffians who infest the waterfront boarded the British ship *Hiversdale*, Captain Porter, and his crew, brutally beat Berget, Gyrone, E. Pearson and Charles Burton the latter of whom they threw bruised and bleeding into a cage and kidnapped. It is believed that he has died from his wounds, and has been sunk in the Willamette river.

The cause of all the trouble is that the men, contrary to the usual custom in vogue in this port refused to be shipped by the crimps but insisted upon their agreement direct with the captain of the vessel who ever since his arrival here has refused to submit to the extortions of the sailor boarding house men.

As the unfortunate sailors were nearing the vessel which lies at the Victoria docks some three miles from the city, they were met by the thugs who accompanied them.

"Are you Johnnies bound for the *Hiversdale*," said Harry White, the leader. "We are," said the guileless tars: "We have shipped aboard of her for the voyage to Australia, and are just going ashore."

"You'll never go aboard that ship for any voyage," said White, and at once with fists and clubs set upon the luckless tars with all his men. There was a hot fight on the dock but the sailors seeing that they were no match for the thugs hastily retreated for the ship hotly pursued by the crimps who also boarded the *Hiversdale* and with clubs, knives and belaying pins as weapons the battle raged till the decks ran with blood and till the last seamen had gone down in the mass of mud and gore. Hastily picking up the now unconscious Burton, who had fallen from a frightful blow on the head with an iron pin the thugs retreated and vanished.

It was some time before the sailors summoned up courage enough to go ashore in search of their missing shipmate and to summon the police, and by that time all trace of the kidnapped man was lost. Where he is now can only be conjectured. Before leaving the ship the murderous ruffians did everything they could to avenge their victim. They cut a five-inch Manila hawser with which the ship was moored, threw the wires off the dock, and left the vessel as they thought to drift to destruction. But in their excitement they overlooked other ropes which connected the ship with the dock, and these were sufficient to hold her in position, head up against the current of the river.

Just what will be the outcome of the affair remains to be seen, but in doubt, but an injunction has been issued in the United States district court prohibiting the crimps from further interfering with the sailors of any vessel and at least a small part of it, stung to the latest outrage has determined to pass a law providing heavy penalties for any future crimes of the sort.

Whether any improvement in the conditions which prevail here will be made or by this remains to be seen, but by competent judges it is considered problematical and a short resumé of the methods of the crimps and an explanation of the way they have by means of unscrupulous politicians have secured their hold will make the reasons clear.

Speaking of the situation, James Laidlaw, resident consul of the British, says: "Sailors and their families in this port are entitled to and must have protection. The laws of the state are ample if they were enforced but there is little chance of justice being done so long as a small part of it, stung to the latest outrage has determined to pass a law providing heavy penalties for any future crimes of the sort. Whether any improvement in the conditions which prevail here will be made or by this remains to be seen, but by competent judges it is considered problematical and a short resumé of the methods of the crimps and an explanation of the way they have by means of unscrupulous politicians have secured their hold will make the reasons clear."

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2,000 Household in Victoria to instal Electric Light.

We Offer a Special Inducement

To either landlords or tenants for a limited time only, in order to secure this addition to our lighting business. It will pay you to talk this matter over with us, and to take advantage of our offer.

B. C. Electric Railway Co.,

35 YATES STREET.

Steamer Sunk By Cyclone

Without Warning the Olive is
Struck and Sent to the
Bottom.

At least Twenty-Five People
Are Known to Have Lost
Their Lives.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 17.—A cyclone struck the passenger steamer Olive, which plies between Norfolk, Va., and Edenton, N. C., at 9:30 o'clock last night, and sent her to the bottom of the Chowan river, off Woodley's pier. Seventeen people are known to have been drowned and others who were rescued are in a serious condition. The Olive threw her on her beam ends.

When she righted it was only to sink on account of the water she had taken. A majority of the passengers and crew were below at the time, and had no time to reach the pilot house of the vessel, which alone remained above water. Capt. Withy and five others saved themselves by standing all night in the pilot house up to their waists.

According to the statement of Capt. Withy to the Associated Press correspondent here tonight, there are 17 known to have been lost on the sinking steamer, and lifeboat loaded with Engineer J. P. Murphy, Purser J. N. Bell, one white and two colored passengers, unknown, and two colored deckhands, which left the steamer in hopes of reaching a vessel whose lights could be seen in the distance, is yet unheard from. Of those known to have been drowned, the death list will reach 25. Capt. Withy reached Norfolk this afternoon. He made the following statement: "We left Franklin on our regular trip to Edenton, yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. A heavy S.W. wind was blowing. At 9 o'clock last night we passed Hollies' wharf and headed for Edenton Bay. The weather became so heavy that I would not risk open water and put the boat about to return up the river for safety. It was about 10 o'clock when everything became inky black and a terrible roaring broke out of the night. I was alone in the pilot house, and most of those below had the light on their starboard side. I turned her over on her starboard side. I thought she would never right herself, and a monster wave dashed over us. It flooded the house and smashed everything around us. With the Olive slowly righted, and in less than two minutes she was resting on the bottom, with only the pilot house above the water."

THE C. P. R.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy Says No Atlantic Steamers Are Purchased.

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—(Special)—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy says to your correspondent tonight, that the rumors that the company had acquired any particular Atlantic steamships are entirely without foundation. It would take a little time for the company to determine whether it would purchase any ocean line of ships or build a fleet of its own.

SCENE IN COURT.

Prisoner at Nanaimo Attempts to Escape.

Nanaimo, Feb. 17.—(Special)—This afternoon Magistrate Yarwood sentenced George Perry to two years in jail. Perry was remanded yesterday charged with smashing furniture in a restaurant. He made a break for liberty in court, a fight with a policeman and the magistrate's nose resulting. John Deceora was fined \$200 for selling liquor with a license.

VICTORIA PRESBYTERY.

Semi-Annual Meeting Held in Nanaimo.

Nanaimo, Feb. 18.—(Special)—The semi-annual meeting of the Presbytery of Victoria opened yesterday afternoon at St. Andrew's church, the moderator, Mr. D. Campbell, presiding. Rev. D. McRae, clerk, six clerical, one lay delegate and one non-resident. The resignation of Rev. P. Glasford, Cumberland, was accepted. The remainder of the business of the afternoon session was given up to routine.

The Presbytery met again in the evening and set till 1 o'clock this morning before adjournment was reached. The Presbytery decided in favor of Westminster instead of Kamloops for the next synod meeting, and Rev. D. McRae, of Victoria, was nominated as moderator for the general session, which meets in Vancouver.

Rev. Canon Cooper, of the Anglican church, visited the meeting and asked the co-operation of the Presbytery in connection with other denominations in the religious instruction in the public schools. This was promised.

The next meeting will be held at St. Andrew's church, Victoria, in September.

Rev. Dr. Campbell and Rev. D. McRae were selected as delegates to the next general assembly.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. This signature on the box.

MARTELL'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY

OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

AT ALL BARS AND RESTAURANTS

Are to Build Maternity Ward

Hospital Board Has Lord Strathcona's Consent to Use Donation.

Proceedings at Yesterday Evening's Meeting of the Board of Directors.

There is a prospect that an early start will be made in the work of instituting a Maternity Ward at the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital. That fact developed at the regular monthly meeting of the board of directors which was held yesterday evening. Lord Strathcona has written H. D. Helmcken, K.C., M.P.P., consenting that his donation of \$5,000 to the hospital may take that disposition.

In the absence of the president, Vice-President R. S. May was in the chair, and there were present Messrs. Joseph Davies, H. D. Helmcken, K.C., M.P.P., Thos. Shotbolt, Alex. Wilson, E. D. Lewis, George Brown, R. E. Brett, R. L. Drury, Dr. Hassell and Secretary Elworthy.

Chief Watson of the fire department wrote saying he had made a minute examination of the fire fighting appliances at the hospital and had found them in a thoroughly satisfactory condition. The communication was received, and the writer to receive the thanks of the board for his services in this connection.

The doctor's report showed that the number of patients admitted during the month was 78; number treated, 137; 10-month was 1,220; daily average attendance, 43.11. It also mentioned that the Daughters of Pitt had kindly donated a splendid operating table of enameled steel.

The report was adopted, and the President of the City will receive the thanks of the board.

An application for the position of nurse has been received from Miss Schwegers, and Miss Ada Matherly has been admitted as a probationer. The nursing committee reported having received the following donations: Books and magazines, Mrs. C. A. Holland and Mrs. Taylor; flowers, Mrs. Ward; linen, Mrs. W. Jones.

The house committee reported as follows: Your house committee beg to report that they have continued their regular meetings on Tuesday each week. The complaints have reached the directors, in some cases months after the complaints have left the hospital, thus rendering proper investigation very difficult. Our committee are therefore having cards printed and placed conspicuously throughout the premises, and the following donations: Books and magazines, Mrs. C. A. Holland and Mrs. Taylor; flowers, Mrs. Ward; linen, Mrs. W. Jones.

We ordered that a reminder be sent to the president of the Chemists' Association, and this committee would direct attention to the good offices of Mr. Mills, whereby the hospital has received the full amount of the donation of \$5,000.

The secretary reported the receipt from St. Peter's Hospital, K.C., the sum of \$1,000, being the sum of the donation of \$5,000, being the sum of the donation of \$5,000, being the sum of the donation of \$5,000.

The secretary also reported the sum of \$25, received from Mrs. Musgrave, being the sum of the donation of \$5,000, being the sum of the donation of \$5,000.

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Florence Roberts A Fine "Magda"

Splendid Performance of Sudermann's Play at the Victoria Theatre.

Opera Is to Be Produced in Spite of Many Difficulties.

Florence Roberts closed her brief engagement at the Victoria theatre last night, appearing in Herman Sudermann's play "Magda." Although the attendance was greater than on the previous evening, it was by no means what might be expected when the privilege is afforded to Victorians to enjoy the performances of such a finished artist.

Miss Roberts' excellence in every character which she essays is too well known to the theatre to require much bestowal of praise. Her work is so uniformly faultless and pleasing that people go to see her assured in advance that their anticipations will be realized, and never has she appeared to better advantage than last night as "Magda."

It would be hard to pick a flaw in her acting. Her reading, her gestures, her every movement, are true to nature and therefore the perfection of histrionic art. In her hands is the living embodiment of the author's conception, and could not be improved upon.

The supporting company is composed of perfectly competent people, who deservedly share the honors of the evening. The leading part, for from highest to lowest they show the artistic instinct and perfect training which are necessary to success in their calling.

William Verrance, "Schwartz," the old German, and Bertha Blanchard, "Marie," was as sweet and innocent as the character called for. The other members of the company helped to complete an altogether satisfactory performance.

The house was frequent and generous applause throughout the evening and many curtain calls.

COMIC OPERA.

The Victoria Amateur Opera Company, under the direction of Mrs. H. Dallas Helmcken has been rehearsing for the production of the comic opera "San Toy," for some time past, but as a result of objections put forward, it is alleged as a result of influence of some Victoria interests opposed to the production of the opera, it has been decided to produce a comedy.

"A Chinese Fete" will be presented from times in Victoria—on Friday and Saturday next, the 20th and 21st, and on Monday and Tuesday the 23rd and 24th. "A Chinese Fete" is similar in its scope and its music, songs, and numbers and solos are just as pretty, bright, and as witty and pleasing as those of "San Toy." Mrs. H. Dallas Helmcken has been at considerable expense to ensure an excellent production of "San Toy," a special scenery having been painted, which is complete, and a number of dressmakers have been at work in Spencer's Arcade for some time past making the costumes for the various characters in "San Toy."

It is understood that the necessary permission was given to Mrs. Helmcken in December last by Mr. Edwards of London, England, owner of the rights of the opera, and he promised to send the libretto, etc., direct to Mrs. Helmcken, and in view of the fact of preparations were at once commenced and heavy expenses incurred to ensure the opera being properly staged. Then things happened. It is said by those in the know that some Victoria interests opposed to the production of the opera in this city, made certain representations to the United States owners of the rights of "San Toy," and all efforts to obtain the permission of the United States holders of the rights and the necessary telegrams and cables were despatched both to London and New York—have since failed, and the weeks of labor and energy on the part of all those taking part—have been lost.

According to those interested, meant more than a theatrical performance to Victorians, owing to the necessary amount of money spent for its proper production. Mr. Davis Spencer has informed that he has been closed down several weeks ago and numerous young women thrown out of work but for the large contract to manufacture the costumes for "San Toy," besides the scenic painters, electricians, and numerous others have been steadily engaged for several weeks.

It might be stated here that Mr. Roscovitz, the owner of the Victoria Theatre, has done everything in his power to assist the production of "San Toy," but his efforts have also been unsuccessful.

Under the circumstances "A Chinese Fete" which will be found equally interesting, should be presented, drawing the audience away from "San Toy."

SUCCESSFUL CONCERT.

The farewell concert to Master J. H. Gordon and Master Frank Armstrong, who are leaving Victoria shortly to resume their musical studies abroad, was well attended. The programme was a treat to all lovers of the art, and the time was in which it was rendered does the participants great credit.

The orchestra numbers were loudly applauded and thoroughly appreciated. The feature of the evening was Signor Arturo Salvini's "The Sweetest Story Ever Told" and "Good-Bye." His rich, robust tenor did ample justice to the songs and received the heartiest applause of the evening, which is saying a good deal.

Mr. Buckman proved to the audience that she had a sweet soprano voice, by singing "Better Land" and "Bright Star of Love."

Master Frank Armstrong and Master J. H. Gordon fully illustrated their abilities, the former on the violin, and the latter on the cello, by bringing tones soft and melodious from their instruments, which shows that the boys have great talents, which deserve careful cultivation.

Mr. Brooker's violin solo and Master Brooker's cornet solo were also very much appreciated.

Mr. Wickens is to be congratulated not only for the way in which his orchestra acquitted themselves, but also for his pupil soloists, who plainly showed their thorough method of training.

REUNDED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Loss in Big Fire in City of Quebec.

Catarrh Invites Consumption

It weakens the delicate lung tissues, deranges the digestive organs, and breaks down the general health.

It often causes headache and dizziness, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, and affects the voice.

Being a constitutional disease it requires a constitutional remedy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Radically and permanently cures catarrh of the nose, throat, stomach, bowels, and more delicate organs.

Read the testimonials.

No substitute for Hood's acts like Hood's. Be sure to get Hood's.

"I was troubled with catarrh 20 years. Seeing statements of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla resolved to try it. Four bottles entirely cured me." WILLIAM SHERMAN, 1029 6th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

DIED.

BOND—in this city, on the 17th instant, Martha, relict of the late Willis Bond, a native of Kentucky, aged 83 years. The funeral will take place from her late residence No. 94 View street, on Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Friends please accept this intimation.

MONUMENTS

BE SURE TO

Get Stewart's Prices

on Monuments, Cemetery Coning. Imported Scotch Granite Monuments, etc. before purchasing elsewhere. We have the first-class stock and workmanship.

Corner Yates and Blanchard Streets

Fourth Annual

MASQUERADE

BALL

Assembly Hall

Thursday, Feb. 19th.

GRAND MARCH at 9 p. m. to the strains of PROF. FINN'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.

\$350 IN PRIZES

Every lady has a chance in the

GRAND

TOMBOLA

No dancer allowed upon the floor before 12 p. m. unless in costume and masked.

\$1.00—TICKETS—\$1.00

A CHURCH STORE.

Co-operative Club For Purchasing Supplies Cheaply.

Dr. R. B. Mattice, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at West Chester, N.Y., after experimenting for five months, is more enthusiastic than ever about the church store, more properly speaking, his club store. Dr. Mattice does not claim originality for the idea. He says it has been previously tried in England, but without as great success as has attended his West Chester experiment.

The club was started as a purchasing agency by about half a dozen men, organized through the solicitation of Dr. Mattice. It has grown within five months to a membership of about 80, and its aggregate business transactions at first amounting to not more than \$15 a month, now exceed that sum each day. The store, which is in reality merely a depot for the distribution of the more important purchases, is situated in a building for which no rent is paid. All the alterations necessary have been made without charge by members of the club, and it is conducted absolutely without expense.

Dr. Mattice, who manages it, said to the New York Tribune: "Of all you see here, not one article, except the weighing apparatus and the little hand wagon used for delivering goods, cost the club a cent. The scales cost \$1.89 and the wagon \$1.40. I do all the buying, except in a few special lines which are bought from the club, and pushing the goods through the club, of course, and to take the sting out of giving, we require the boys of such families, out of school hours and on Saturdays, when otherwise they would be idle, to errands for the store. They are taught that they are earning for their mothers in this way whatever aid is rendered. It increases their self-respect and at the same time teaches them how to work and estimate the value of money."

"Our club increases the value of the earnings of the average workman, and therefore his effective income very materially. A man who expends \$1,000 a year for supplies for his family can buy from \$800 to \$700. Our club takes for the first quarter of our experiment were 32 per cent—\$32 on every \$100 of purchases, or \$32 on every \$1,000; and for the second quarter, soon to end, they should be larger."

"We buy our goods of the well-known wholesale supply houses, and sell for cash only at department store prices in New York, rebating to our members at the end of each quarter the actual profits on their purchases. We keep a simple set of accounts, in which the selling price and profit are entered in separate

columns on every item purchased. The rebates are paid in cash if desired, but so far nobody has wanted cash. We have therefore issued credit memoranda, against which future purchases are charged until the credits are exhausted. Rebates are allowed on these purchases, as well as on the original transactions."

"While we have only 80 members, we are assured that many families avail themselves of our plan by purchases made through friends in the club. To this we have no objection whatever. In fact, we rather invite such purchases as we desire to extend the benefits of the club to as many of the people of our community as possible."

"I neglected to say that we keep a few articles, staples in daily demand in small quantities, in stock, and sell them at retail. Potatoes, flour, coffee, sugar, rice, tea, eggs, soap, ketchup, and chimneys, nuts, raisins, dates, stationery, notions and many trifies are handled in this way."

"An interesting incident occurred in connection with the business only the other day. I was sent for by a workingman, a member of the club, I called in the evening and was greeted warmly by the man and his wife. The woman stayed in the room until the conversation lagged, when the man, plainly ill at ease, gruffly ordered her to leave the room, and pushing her through the door, closed it rather sharply after her. I felt like remarking with him for his rudeness, but the radiance of his visage deterred me. He then told me in confidence that he had saved \$5 to buy his wife a present, and asked me if he could get her a set of furs worth \$12 at retail for \$4, and that woman was the happiest in West Chester on Christmas Day."

"The club is wholly un denominational. We have members from our own church, Methodists, Catholics, and Baptists among our club members, and some who affiliate with no church. All are welcome. Our by-laws forbid the making public of the names of any of our members or disclosing the amount of their purchases."

WHY MODIFY MILK

For infant feeding in the uncertain ways of the novice when you can have always with you a supply of perfect Borden's Condensed Milk, a perfect cow's milk from herds of native breeds, the perfection of infant food? Use it for tea and coffee. Price 15c. per can.

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We have a full line of the following goods at the right prices; give us a call if in need of anything in our line.

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REST \$2,023,800

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ESTABLISHED 1836.

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On the Subject

Of Shoes

Many theories can be formulated and much talk expended, but we know from practical experience that the shoes we sell offer real points of merit. They are made, more comfortable, more stylish and better in effect and appearance than any shoes offered to the public. Their comfort is guaranteed, as well as their absolute durability over any other make.

James Maynard

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LEAVE YOUR ORDERS FOR

Fresh Cooked Shrimps

40c. PER POUND.

AT THE

Up-To-Date Market

119 Douglas St., or Phone 910.

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columns on every item purchased. The rebates are paid in cash if desired, but so far nobody has wanted cash. We have therefore issued credit memoranda, against which future purchases are charged until the credits are exhausted. Rebates are allowed on these purchases, as well as on the original transactions."

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"An interesting incident occurred in connection with the business only

The Colonist

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1903.

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AS WILL LEAD TO THE CON-
VICTION OF ANY ONE STEALING
THE COLONIST NEWSPAPER FROM
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PAARDEBERG.

Today is the third anniversary of the
battle of Paardeberg, an exploit to
which all Canada looks back with pride,
pride tempered with grief for the gallant
dead. Paardeberg opened the eyes
of the world to the value of Canadian
troops. It changed the foreign concep-
tion of Great Britain, from that of a
country whose military resources were
undergoing a progressive degeneration,
to that of a world wide Empire pos-
sessing illimitable reserves of men,
money and intelligence to be drawn
upon in need arose. The moral effect
upon the enemies of the British Empire
must have been enormous. Paarde-
berg emphasised the lesson taught by
the response of the Empire to the call
to arms. The behavior of the First
contingent at Paardeberg was a mag-
nificent exhibition of coolness, gallantry,
and intelligence. There were only a
thousand Canadians there but they
were a type of the Canadian nation,
and did us honor. For that reason the
anniversary of Paardeberg is not one
to be passed over in silence or forgot-
ten.

THE LEAD INDUSTRY.

We notice that the Liberal representa-
tives of British Columbia, while dis-
claiming being protectionist in theory,
are nevertheless willing to be protec-
tionist in practice, so far as the lead in-
dustry is concerned. It is surely a fair
question to ask them in what respect
the lead industry differs essentially from
any other industry based upon Canadian
raw material. We confess that we can
see no difference. The present condition
of the lead mining and smelting industries
is the logical outcome of the attempt to
develop any industry in a new country
without national protection, and in com-
plete dependence upon a foreign market.
So long as the producer is forced to sell
in a foreign market, and the consumer
to buy in a foreign market, the consumer
will pay the highest going price and the
producer receive the lowest going price.
Production and consumption will both
languish and manufactures decay. So
large a part of the value of any manu-
factured article is placed upon it by the
process of manufacture, that a nation
which is able to absorb this portion of
the value will always become prosperous
and wealthy whether it produces a
great quantity of raw material or not.
It buys in the cheapest market and sells
in the dearest. And no matter how rich
in natural resources a country may be,
if it does not work up its own raw ma-
terial into manufactured articles before
selling it, it will always remain a sec-
ond class country, as poor in the arts as
it is in the riches of civilization. This
is generally admitted even by free trad-
ers. Their argument is, however, that
under free trade those industries for
which a country is peculiarly adapted
will be developed. A practical example
is afforded by the present condition of
the Canadian lead industry. Canada,
with its great supplies of silver-lead

ores, its manufacturing enterprise, me-
chanical skill, and ample supply of ca-
pital is surely, of all countries, one most
fitted for the development of the many
and important industries dependent upon
lead as their raw material. Yet, strange
to say, the lead used in Canada is re-
fined and manufactured in the United
States, in Germany, in Great Britain,
everywhere and anywhere except in Can-
ada, while, instead of our large produc-
tion stimulating an export trade in the
higher manufactures of lead, our export
trade in crude ore and bullion is rapidly
dwindling away. As a perfect, concrete
example of the virtues of free trade in a
country like Canada, our lead indus-
try cannot be beaten. And just as surely,
if Canada ever deserts her policy of
national protection, the same results will
follow in other industries. There is
no difference between the lead industry
and any other manufacturing industry.
To face with the results of free
trade, free traders become protection-
ists, and if they are better than their
creed in concrete instances, we need not
quarrel with their inconsistencies on
general principles.

CHILD LABOR.

The great coal strike and subsequent
Strike Commission have occasioned one
good result—they have emancipated the
children of Pennsylvania. The condi-
tion of affairs which has been revealed
in Pennsylvania causes Bret Harte's
query to rise unbidden to the lips:

"Do I sleep, do I dream?
Are there visions about?
Is our civilization a failure?"

In that state of the great, glorious,
free, modern, civilized United States,
there are 17,000 girls between the ages
of 13 and 16, working in the factories.
Of this number approximately 4,000
work all night in the textile mills, and
it was estimated at the beginning of the
investigation that nearly 50 per cent. of
these are under 13 years of age. A
prominent Scranton lawyer is responsi-
ble for the statement that "more than
one-half of the children who work all
night in the textile mills are under the
statutory age. Fully 75 per cent. of all
the girls who do night work are under
15 years." The legal age in Pennsylv-
ania is 13, but as Judge Gray took oc-
casion to remark, some of the state laws
are but dead letters in the anthracite
regions. In one week following the dis-
closures before the commission over two
hundred children were removed by a
single inspector. The average labor day
of these unfortunate children has been
twelve hours long, with from one to two
hours spent in dragging their weary
limbs to and from their work. The
children are never rested. They never
play about like other children; they can-
not. Their bones and muscles and nervous
vitality are simply used up, turned into
the cheap silk fabrics that adorn more
fortunate human beings. A most thrill-
ing description of the scene at the
Strike Commission when three of these
little tots gave their evidence, is written
by the correspondent of the New York
Evening Post, from which these facts
are taken. The Post, it is needless to
say, is not a radical or inflammatory
newspaper. He says:

There have been other breathless mo-
ments at the hearings of the Strike
Commission, but none so intense as
when eleven-year-old Helen Sisecek
and Theresa McDermott and Rosa
Zinka sat in the witness chair and told
the story of their lives. Every one of
the seven commissioners rose to their
feet and strained towards the children.
The crowded court room became as still
as a summer night; not a dress rustled,
not a foot moved. The children's voices
were heard in every corner. Chairman
Gray asked most of the questions. The
children spoke simply and frankly, as
children will, much puzzled as to why so
many people were interested in them.
They did not know that 17,000 little girls
under 16 years of age were told in the
great silk mills and lace factories of
central Pennsylvania were speaking
through them. When they told of leaving
their homes to report at the factory
at half-past six, and of spending the
six in the morning when, tired and half-
asleep, they dragged back across the
fields or through the streets of the scat-
tered town to their beds, they did not
realize that their words meant the eman-
cipation of nearly 4,000 child workers
from night labor.

Since then I have visited the homes of
these children and many others besides.
Some of the little totters get five cents
an hour, others three, for the work.
"Why do you allow your child to do
this?" I asked of one father.
He glared at me a moment, then an-
swered laconically.
"It means bread money."
The man was a miner. I put the same
question to the mother of another.
She answered never a word, but handed
me her store book.
It needed only a cursory examination to
see that there were few extravaganzas
in the household. Then as I glanced
round the bare kitchen, and through a
doorway into the bedroom, and through
their questioning would have seemed
mystery. The house was old and un-
painted. The homes of these girls are
scattered over a three mile radius from
the mills, and are obliged to walk
in all kinds of weather. A number of
children were found who allow an hour
to reach the mill. Twelve hours of
work and two hours walking would
leave a strong man but little energy.
He further describes how attempts at
reform are met:

Today efforts to rescue little children
from sordid toil which robs them of
their childhood and does violence to
their bodies and the souls of their genera-
tions are met with open threats. When the cry
was first raised against the inhuman
regime in Pennsylvania, the superintendent
of one large mill publicly asserted:
"One thing is certain—tinkering with ex-
isting conditions will drive the silk mills
out of Pennsylvania to states where in-
factory conditions are satisfactory."
Matters stand, Pennsylvania has a lower
age limit than any of her neighbors, and
that fact is responsible for much of the
prosperity of the state. If the age limit
were raised, even though the rate for only
one year, the factories will go else-
where.

And this is the 20th century, and the
United States is the country which of-
fers freedom and equality of opportunity
upon all some of the provisions affecting
the employment of the young in factories
in Great Britain, that country which is
still groaning under all kinds of mediae-
val restrictions from which the United
States is emancipated, might be studied
by the people of Pennsylvania with ad-
vantage. There three classes are re-

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F. F. D.

A Strange Story of a Strange Man
By D. W. H.

Late in the fall of 1859 there came
to Victoria from the Puget Sound
country a tall, dark, spare man, of about
50 years—clean shaven, well-spoken,
with the bearing and manners of one
who had seen better days—for when I
first met him he was ill-dressed,
while his breath gave forth a strong
odor of alcohol. He did not take me long
to discover that the new-comer was a
man of great ability, deep learning and
strong common sense. His grasp of Old
Country politics and social life was
great, and his knowledge of languages
marvelous. Within a few days he was
so many years I cannot recall a lan-
guage, living or dead, with which he
was unfamiliar. Even when in his
cup—which was often, alas!—his con-
versation was of a charming and en-
gaging character. He had been every-
where, seen everything, knew everybody
who was worth while knowing, and was
a peripatetic encyclopaedia of men and
events. He spoke of Lord Palmerston
and Lord Lytton, and of the English
royal family, and of the history of the
country, and of the history of the world,
and of the history of the human race,
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BUSINESS LOCALS

Special—Carpenters' Tools at Cheap-
side.

If you have beauty,
I will take it.
If you have nose,
I will make it.
Five Sisters' Block.

20 cases latest style American hats,
all at sale prices for cash. B. Williams
& Co.

Keep your floors clean by using a
Boat Scraper at the door. We have
them for fifteen and twenty-five cents
each, and other tools. R. A.
Brown & Co., 50 Douglas street.

Done your pruning yet? Now is the
time and ours is the place to get your
pruning shears, long handle pruning
hooks, hedge trimmers, etc. R. A.
Brown & Co., 50 Douglas street.

100 boys' 3 piece "Fauntleroy" suits
half price for cash until stocktaking. B.
Williams & Co.

Our new line of baby carriages and
go-carts have arrived. Mothers who
have been waiting for these vehicles can
now make a selection from a great
variety at Weiler Bros.

Mackintoshes and cravenette rain-
coats half price for cash during stock-
taking sale. B. Williams & Co.

Miners' Sheet Steel Camp Stoves at
Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

CLOVER LEAF CHURNERY BUT-
TER 30c PER LB. ALSO DELTA
AND VICTORIA 35c PER LB. NO-
WAT & WALLACE, GROCERS.

Boys' reefers 90c each, worth \$1.75
and \$2.00, until after stock-taking. B.
Williams & Co.

Blue Ribbon Tea is the best tea on
earth.

The February carpet sale continues at
Weiler Bros. Another line of fine Brus-
sels have been reduced in price, and no
doubt will be eagerly bought up by
those looking for real bargains.

J. & J. TAYLOR'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES

—AND—
VAULT DOORS

John Barnsley & Co.,
AGENTS.
115 GOVERNMENT ST.

Fire Guards at Cheapside. Air-tight
Hatchers at Cheapside. Bird Cages at
Cheapside.

Men's and youth's fine business suits
half price for cash until after stock-
taking. B. Williams & Co.

COMPANY—COMFORT—CONSOLATION
These May Be Obtained If You Go About
It in the Right Way.

Seize the opportunity. Do not neglect
it. There is no time in the affairs of man,
etc. Company, comfort and consolation
may be obtained if you purchase at Camp-
bell & Cullis's.

Go to C. & C. for C. & C. do you see?
Seize on the suggestion. This is the right
season. Cor. Government and Trower
avenue. Telephone 12.

If it is a question of good lighting
that you are worried about, drop into
Weiler Bros. (who have a range of
lamps unequalled as light givers, stylish,
moderate in price, and of best work-
manship) and they will solve the prob-
lem for you.

FOR HEALTH AND ECONOMY.
Soap-people you try
McClinton's Soaps

A snap at 5c a cake.
B. C. DRUG STORE,
27 JOHNSON ST.
Phone 356. J. TEAGUE, Jr.

See new Queen Radding Moulds at
Cheapside. See Carving Sets and Cut-
lery at Cheapside. Fine Electro-Plate
at Cheapside.

Driving ulsters and waterproof over-
coats half price for cash during stock-
taking sale. B. Williams & Co.

You should see our line of bedroom
entire. Just what you want in style and
price can be seen at Weilers.

Boys' and youths' overcoat prices cut
in two for cash until after stock-taking.
B. Williams & Co.

A special line of artistic Madras mus-
lins from 65c to \$2.00 per yard, com-
prising a very choice range of colorings
and designs by the leading artists of
the day. Weiler Bros.

Stocktaking sale, men's overcoats half
price for cash. B. Williams & Co.

THE STRAND HOTEL
(Vancouver.)

Has been remodelled. All newly fur-
nished, one block from depot, European
and American plan. Prices moderate.
J. S. Wood, proprietor.

LECTURES AT NANAIMO.
Messrs. Cuthbert and Sutton to Address
Audiences in the Coal City.

Herbert Cuthbert, secretary of the
Tourist Association, will deliver his lec-
ture, "British Columbia and the Great
Northwest," in the Nanaimo opera house
tonight.

W. J. Sutton, M.E., F.G.S., will lec-
ture at the same place tomorrow even-
ing on "The Geology of Vancouver Is-
land."

New cream silk lace braids, silk
net, Arabian braids at low prices,
Teneriffe lace tablets, the latest
collar patterns. Lessons given in
all kinds of fancy work.

MRS. W. H. ADAMS,
78 Douglas street.

Lace Parlors.

A fine assortment of Silk Arabian Braids,
Linen Braids, Colored Linens, Japanese
Linen and Embroidered Silks.
The latest lace designs always on hand.
MRS. F. V. ROBERTSON,
25 Five Sisters' Block.

The Compounding of Prescriptions

Is the most important part of our work as
druggists. We were trained specially for
this kind of work. We have the best dis-
pense none but the best drugs and our
prices always reasonable, considering qual-
ity of materials and character of work
done.

Hall & Co.

Dispensing Chemists, Clarence Block,
Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

Local News

Poultry Show.—The annual exhibition
of the Nanaimo Poultry Association
opened yesterday and will continue to-
day and tomorrow.

Mothers' Club.—The meeting of the
Mothers' Club will be held in the Spring
Ridge school this afternoon at 3 o'clock.
The subject for discussion is "Truthful-
ness and Honesty," a paper contributed
by Mrs. Maynard.

Good Skating.—There is said to be a
splendid sheet of ice on Shawanigan
lake, near the Hotel Strathcona, the
whole day being frozen to a depth of
two inches. There is also good skating
at Colwood, though the ice is a trifle
rough.

Metropolitan E. L.—The Epworth
League of the Metropolitan Methodist
church held their missionary session on
Monday night. The meeting was ad-
dressed by members of the Mission Cir-
cle on missionary topics, and was one
of interest. A short business session
was held at the conclusion.

Y. M. C. A.—A public meeting will be
held in the building formerly occupied by
the Young Men's Christian Association,
corner of Broad street and Trower
Alley, on Friday night for the purpose
of electing a permanent board of the
Young Men's Christian Association of
this city. All members are especially
invited to be present.

Victoria Driving Club.—A meeting of
the Victoria Driving Club will be held
tomorrow evening at the Tourist As-
sociation rooms, Fort street, to receive
the reports of the provisional committees
and to perfect the organization of the
club. The meeting will be open to all
who take an interest in horses, and in
the general progress and welfare of the
city.

Union Parliament.—The Victoria Lit-
erary and Debating Society will meet
this evening in the lecture hall of St.
Andrew's Presbyterian church, at 8
o'clock, and a very interesting de-
bate will be a feature of the evening.
The subject of the debate is "The sub-
ject of the death sentence and sub-
stitution of penal servitude thereof." This
subject has been debated in many of
the continental countries of Europe, and
Switzerland has adopted the change. It
will be remembered that the assassin of
the late Emperor of Austria was
sentenced to death, but the crime hav-
ing been committed in Switzerland, the
general public are cordially invited to
all debates of the society.

Extension Mine Worked Out—Miner
Hurt.

No. 1 mine, Extension, is nearly work-
ed out and will shortly be abandoned.
It is expected that the remaining coal
will be all taken out by the end of the
week.

Kenneth McInnes, a miner, working
at Extension, was badly hurt about the
head by a fall of rock on Sunday. His
injury was badly fractured, and the
latest report is that he is in a very
precarious condition.

NEW TIME CARD.
Canadian Pacific Railway Will Run on
New Schedule Next Month.

Canadian Pacific railway officials are
busily engaged in arranging important
changes in the C. P. R. time card, which
will also effect about the middle of
the week.

The new card which will be arranged
for the summer months will provide
changes on every line of the road in
the West.

In addition to the present transcon-
tinental express, there will also be an
Imperial Limited daily, instead of as
during last summer only three times a
week. It is said that the changes gen-
erally will be the most radical ever made
on the road.

NARROW ESCAPE.
Exciting Encounter With a Panther
Near Millstream.

Mr. Joseph Dixon, of Millstream,
Highland district, while in search for
a panther on Saturday last, came upon
the object of his search, and was a lit-
tle narrowly escaping being killed. The
panther was badly wounded, and before
he had time to get a head on him the
ferocious brute sprang for him, and
says Mr. Dixon, would probably have
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OPINIONS DIFFER on most subjects
but all agree in pronouncing

S. DAVIS & SONS' Clear Havana Cuban-made Cigar

As the acme of perfection.

RETAILED AT
3 FOR 25 CENTS.
3 FOR 50 CENTS.

The Vancouver Assay Office

Rules and Regulations for Receiving and Refining Gold Dust.

Report of the Business of the Office For Last Year.

The following particulars of the methods of work employed in the Vancouver assay office are taken from the annual report of the Dominion Superintendent of Mines:

Bullion is to be weighed in the presence of depositor, checked by chief meter, transferred to bullion box and locked. Melt number assigned to deposit written on card is placed in receptacle on bullion box, melt number to start from No. 1, proceeding by units for each melt. This melt number serves to identify the deposit through all the operations the deposit undergoes, and appears in all reports and receipts for the same. Receipt for weight of bullion deposited is given to the depositor, and his signature is taken on special card prepared for the purpose and kept by the manager on file for identification purposes. The bullion box is opened by the chief meter in the presence of either the manager, one of the assayers, or janitor (at the option of the manager), transferred to crucible melted, weighed, and the weight of the melt is noted. The crucible is then stamped with melt number. After thoroughly drying the bar is weighed by meter, checked by manager, and weight ascertained is recorded by manager as weight after melting.

For purposes of assay, clippings are taken in the presence of the manager or chief meter from the corners of the bar. The solid angles removed by the clippings must lie on the diagonal passing through the bar. The truncated corners are then stamped with the letter "A." The clippings are weighed on balance set apart for this purpose, and charged by manager to assayers. Two parallel sets of assays are then run off each melt, one by each assayer, and report must be made of result of assay unless both agree to within 1-50 of 1 per cent. Proof assay to check results must accompany each set of assays made. In case of agreement, the assay is then stamped with the assayer's initials, thoroughly stirred, and the assay repeated. The report made to the manager of the fineness of gold and silver must exhibit every detail of the operation. All clippings are transferred to safe until such time as report is received from assayers as to its fineness, when it is removed to melting-room, stamped with office-stamp, and weight in ounces and decimals of an ounce is noted. The gold contained in ingot, and finally stored in safe until called for by depositor or otherwise disposed of.

Cornets and clippings placed in paper box with melt number and assay number, weight and value of gold and silver, and are stored in safe with the ingot of which they formed a part and returned with ingot to the depositor.

First Charge—Assaying and stamping charge, 1/2 of 1 per cent. gross value of the gold and silver contained in the deposit.

Second Charge—Melting charge, \$1 on each melt.

Third Charge—Parting and refining charge, 4 cents per ounce on the weight after melting.

Fourth Charge—Toughening and alloy charge, 2 cents per ounce on 1-11 of the standard weight of the gold.

In paying for silver, deduct from the gross standard weight of the silver, 1/100 of the standard weight of the gold. This is to cover loss in converting silver from solutions.

REPORTS.

Weekly reports are received at this office from the manager of the assay office, supplemented by reports from the assayers and chief meter. The report of the manager relates to the details and amount of business done at the assay office, giving date at which deposit was made, receipt number, name of depositor, description of the deposit, weight of gold and silver, and finally the net value of the deposit.

Assays are made in duplicate, accompanied by proof assays, the results and assays are incorporated in the assayer's reports, which are forwarded to this office weekly.

The chief meter's report furnishes information of the physical character of the bullion deposited, with the weight in ounces, before and after melting, and per cent. loss sustained in the melting.

AMOUNT OF BUSINESS DONE.

61,925.67 ounces of bullion, valued at \$1,153,014.50, representing 671 deposits, were received and assayed during the period from July 28, 1901, to June 30, 1902. Tabulation of the deposits, as attributed according to their sources, is appended.

REBUND OF ROYALTY.

To encourage miners to deposit their gold in the Vancouver assay office, an order by His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council, dated July 26, 1901, provided "that when a miner in person produces to the manager of the assay office at Vancouver a certificate from the gold commissioner at Dawson that the royalty has been paid on the gold which accompanies the certificate, the manager may issue a refund cheque in favor of the miner for 1 per cent. of the value of the gold when assayed."

By an order of His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council, dated September 11, 1901, the same refund was allowed "to miners who in person deposit their gold for assay in the assay office of the provincial government of British Columbia at Victoria, accompanied by a certificate from the gold commissioner that the royalty on the

said gold has been paid, the cheque for the refund to be issued by the manager of the Dominion of Canada assay office at Vancouver to the miner, or to his order, upon receipt of a certificate from the manager of the provincial assay office at Victoria, giving the net value of the gold assayed, and also the certificate from the gold commissioner of the amount upon which royalty has been paid."

The amount of refunds allowed in accordance with the provisions of the orders in council quoted were, for the Vancouver assay office \$4,573.27, and for the Victoria assay office \$567.72.

Statement of bullion deposited at Dominion of Canada Assay Office, Vancouver, B. C., to June 30, classified:

No. of Deposits.	Oz.	Value.
Yukon	2,293	\$4,573.27
British Col.	16,383.55	\$24,401.12
N. W. T.	12	218.04
Ontario	24	2,307.31
Unclassified ..	3	62.11
Totals	16,711	\$34,361.75

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COAST-KOOTENAY ROAD RUSHING

Construction Camps Being Organized for Work on V. & E. Railway.

Railroad building through the Boundary country will be pushed as fast as possible within a few days. It is understood in Greenwood and Phoenix that the work will be commenced with the grading of the approaches to the proposed V. & E. bridge, near the C. P. R. bridge and below the Granby smelter dam, will be started within a week or so. The contract for the building of the smelter spur has been awarded to Simms & Shields, of St. Paul, who will submit to other contractors.

Practically all the right-of-way for the V. & E. Railway from Greenwood to Phoenix has been secured, as has also the right-of-way for the spur to the Granby smelter. Construction will be started this spring.

The route finally decided upon to reach Phoenix is that up July creek from Greenwood, thence by way of Summit camp and Providence creek, this route being preferred over another survey which would run south of Phoenix instead of north in circling to get into that camp.

Lumber is being hauled for the construction camps, which are being got in readiness preparatory to starting work. The camps are located a few miles south of Midway on the line between Midway and Curlew, and will be the headquarters of the construction department until the line is completed to a point near Midway. It is announced that grading will be commenced as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and that all the preliminaries will be completed in the meantime, so that there will be no delay once grading is started. The line from Curlew to Midway will be rushed with all practicable speed, as it is the company's intention to reach the Similkameen with its line, and complete at an early date in order to get the outfit and supplies over its own line in time for early construction work of Midway.

IN BOUNDARY MINES.

Strike in Summit Camp—Power Plant For Fairview Camp.

Archie Connors and Donald McInnis have run into a promising body of copper ore on the Summit mineral claim, in Summit camp, about a mile west of the Oro Denoro, says a Greenwood despatch.

At the Summit camp, an open cut has been made on the side of the hill, they commenced tunneling. For 40 feet the tunnel passed through ledge material and then entered an ore chert, which now shows four feet in thickness, and the tunnel is now in the ore.

The ore shows fine values in gold and silver, as well as the copper. McInnis has a bond on W. J. Corbett's interest in this property, and with Connors has been prospecting lately. Connors and Corbett are in charge of prospecting on the claim during several years, but they did not meet with a permanent chute of ore, although good bunches of ore were occasionally encountered.

R. P. Williams, agent at Greenwood for the Jocko Machine Company, has sold a power plant to Dr. Wells, of the Columbia University School of Mines, New York, for use in prospecting the Morning Star, in Fairview camp, Okanagan. This property was recently bonded by outside parties from St. Margaret, of Fairview, and at the time the transaction was made public it was stated that it was intended to sink 300 feet on the claim. The plant now purchased consists of a 30-horsepower vertical boiler, 6x8 inch boiler, No. 5 Cameron sinking pump of plunger pattern, ropes, buckets, cars, pipes and all necessary accessories. M. E. Purcell, a mining man well known in the Boundary country, is in charge of the development work which is now in progress at the mine.

SLOCAN ORE SHIPMENTS.

The total amount of ore shipped from the Slocan and Slocan City mining divisions for the year 1902 was approximately 28,000 tons. Since January 1 to January 31, 1903, the shipments have been as follows:

Week.	Total.
American Boy	41
Antoine	22
Arlington	40
Black Prince	35
Roundholder	1
Bosun	40
Enterprise	104
Fisher Maiden	60
Granby	50
Ottawa	20
Payne	90
Rambler	120
Reco	40
Slocan Star	21
Totals	241

The Thompson Pacer Mining Company, are sinking extensive workings on Wild Horse Creek, Southeast Kootenay, as soon as the mining season opens.

In washing woollens and flannels, Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) will be found very satisfactory.

COPPER SITUATION.

New Factors to Be Reckoned With in the Future.

The well-known United States authority, Mr. John Stanton, has just issued his copper statistics for the month of December, and they are of precisely the same nature as the returns for all other recent months—that is to say, they show production maintained at large figures, but at the same time exports are falling off. The December shipments were the smallest of any month of 1902, being only 10,632 tons, which compares with 10,171 tons in December, 1901, and 11,227 tons in December, 1900. On the other hand, the American production of the metal was 25,826 tons in December, 1902, against 19,803 tons in December, 1901, and 22,124 tons in December, 1900. The result is that 15,734 tons of the domestic product were retained at home in the month of 1902, against only 9,632 tons in 1901 and 10,901 tons in 1900. Foreign production also keeps large, Mr. Stanton's figures for the reporting months being 10,575 tons for December, 1902, against 8,577 tons for December, 1901, and 8,483 tons for December, 1900.

For the twelve months of the calendar year the comparison is somewhat more favorable, but even with the above situation which prevailed in 1901, when the Amalgamated Copper Company maintained an artificial price for the metal, with the result that a great shrinkage occurred at that time in the foreign taking of copper.

The following statement will show the exact changes which have occurred: Copper production, Tons of 2,240 lbs.—Dec. 1901, 19,803; Dec. 1902, 25,826; Dec. 1900, 22,124. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1902, 256,661; 1901, 236,533; 1900, 228,787.

Exports, Dec. 1902, 10,632; Dec. 1901, 10,171; Dec. 1900, 11,227. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1902, 126,707; 1901, 120,491; 1900, 120,491. Remainder, Dec. 1902, 15,794; Dec. 1901, 9,632; Dec. 1900, 10,901. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1902, 126,880; 1901, 179,591; 1900, 169,173.

Production of foreign-reporting mines: Dec. 1902, 9,676; Dec. 1901, 8,577; Dec. 1900, 8,483. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1902, 108,765; 1901, 102,211; 1900, 89,421.

From the foregoing it appears that United States exports of copper in the calendar year 1902 reached 108,765 tons, which compares with only 94,064 tons in the year 1901 and with 156,614 tons in 1900. The United States output of the metal was very much larger than either of the preceding years, being 258,266 tons, against 236,533 tons and 228,787 tons respectively in 1901 and 1900. The amount left for home consumption, therefore, stands at 126,880 tons for 1902, which compares with 170,591 tons in 1901, when abnormal conditions, as already noted, prevailed, but with only 109,173 tons in 1900. The output of the foreign reporting mines, it will be seen, was 108,765 tons in 1902, against 102,211 tons in 1901 and 89,421 tons in 1900.

There is, says the New York Financial Chronicle, one other feature of the situation which is assuming steadily increasing importance, and which seems to be quite generally ignored—the growing dimensions of the imports of copper. In the previous year there seemed reason for a large inflow of copper in the high price maintained here, but during 1902, as everyone knows, the price of copper was uniformly low. It will come, therefore, as a surprise to most persons that actually a further augmentation in the imports should have occurred. The value of the copper imports for the eleven months of 1902 is larger than in the corresponding period of either of the two preceding years. The showing is still more striking when quantities are compared. The number of tons imported in the eleven months of 1902 was 38,597, as against 29,204 tons in the corresponding period of 1901 and 28,750 tons in the corresponding period of 1900. The European countries sent considerably less copper, but an extraordinary increase occurred in the shipments from Mexico. As against only 4,630 tons coming from the Mexican republic in the eleven months of 1901, the corresponding imports in 1902 were 24,491 tons.

At the same time, there has also been a heavy increase in the imports of copper ore and regains. In this case values for the eleven months are much less than in the eleven months of last year, owing to the low prices, but the quantity coming in has been almost double that of the previous year, and four times that of two years before. In brief, 167,141 tons of copper ore and regains were received in the eleven months of 1902, as against 87,826 tons in the eleven months of 1901 and 44,692 tons in the eleven months of 1900. This shows a considerable increase in the imports of copper from Mexico on the one hand, and of copper ore from British Columbia on the other hand, we have new factors in the situation which may have to be reckoned with in forecasting the future of the copper trade.

MINING NOTES.

Charles Chapman, who with a small party is engaged in mining at Pindley Creek, Southeast Kootenay, has reached bedrock and are taking out gold in paying quantities.

Tom Roberts is operating placer mines on Weaver Creek, Southeast Kootenay. It is reported that considerable amount of the yellow metal has been taken out during the past few months.

The Sullivan mine will resume active operations early in the coming spring. Operations towards the building of the smelter at Marysville will have a single day and four torpedo tubes, and will cost \$20,000.

The new boat will be able to attack an enemy's ports, and will also be able to cruise on commercial routes. It is expected that the new boat will be built in two years.

BIG SUBMARINE BOAT.

It has just been announced that the construction of a submarine boat, which will surpass that of all submarine boats built or building in France. The construction of the boat will be begun this year.

Her displacement when submerged will be 350 tons, as compared with the 250 tons of the previous boat. The new boat has been the largest submarine boat. She will be 40 meters long, 5.15 meters broad, and will have a draught of 2.3 meters. She will have a single screw and four torpedo tubes, and will cost \$20,000.

Atlin District Hydraulic Engineering

More Plant Being Taken North By Pine Creek Power Company.

Six Monitors Will Be In Operation on Property This Year.

The hydraulic machinery which has been stored away since the Duke of York claim on China Creek, Alberni, was closed down some years ago, is to be put to use again. Mr. M. W. Lovridge, the well-known hydraulic engineer brought the plant to Victoria yesterday on the steamer Queen City and it will be shipped to Atlin to be used on the hydraulic claims of the Pine Creek Power Company. There are two No. 6 monitors, 1,500 feet of pipe, and a water power derrick, the last mentioned piece of machinery having been made from Mr. Lovridge's own plans when he was superintendent of the Duke of York.

"This plant added to that already on the Power Company's property at Atlin will give six monitors in operation this spring. All the hardware and tools purchased in Victoria by Mr. Lovridge this winter are being shipped North with the plant, and teams belonging to the company will haul the freight over the ice from Caribon Crossing to Atlin. Mr. Lovridge goes North himself in three or four days, and expects a very busy season at Atlin and a profitable one. His brother, Mr. E. G. Lovridge, intends to leave California and settle in British Columbia, and will go North this spring. Like his brother he is a hydraulic engineer.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

TORONTO MINING EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

(Published by The Stuart Robertson Co., Ltd., Mining Brokers, 23 Broad street.)

Toronto, Feb. 17.—The following were the closing quotations on the Mining Exchange today:

	Asked.	Bid.
Black Tail	7	4
Canadian E. S.	4	2
Cariboo McKinney ..	18	16
Cariboo Hydraulic ..	76	76
Centre Star	35	33
Deer Trail	2	2
Fairview Corp.	5 1/2	4 1/2
Grant Smelter	3 1/2	2 1/2
Iron Mask	\$5.25	\$4.50
Lone Pine-Surprise ..	6	3
Mountain Lion	15	10
North Star	14	10
Payne	30 1/2	18 1/2
Rambler Cariboo Con. ..	33	30
Republic	7 1/2	6
St. Eugene	8	6
War Eagle Con.	10 1/2	17 1/2
White Bear	3	3
Wonderful	4	4
Dom. Cons.	4 1/2	3 1/2
St. Eugene	35	27

St. Eugene, 1,000 at 20%.

ROSSLAND SALES.

Centre Star, 500 at 30%.

American Boy, 1,000 at 4%.

Cariboo McKinney, 1,500 at 17%.

Payne, 500 at 20%.

Rambler, 1,000 at 20%.

War Eagle, 500 at 17%.

Sullivan, 2,000 at 3%.

STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

(By F. W. Stevenson.)

Chicago, Feb. 17.—The following quotations ruled on the Board of Trade today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Corn	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
May	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
May	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
May	68	69	68	68
May	68	69	68	68

Annals, Copper

Annals, Sugar

Annals, Gas

Annals, Steel

Annals, Lumber

Annals, Flour

Annals, Cotton

Annals, Wool

Annals, Hides

Annals, Tallow

Annals, Bones

Annals, Blood

Annals, Hair

Annals, Horns

Annals, Hoofs

Annals, Manure

Annals, Bones

Annals, Blood

Annals, Hair

Annals, Horns

Annals, Hoofs

Annals, Manure

Annals, Bones

Annals, Blood

Annals, Hair

Annals, Horns

Annals, Hoofs

Vertigo or Dizziness

Accompanied by sick, nervous headache, irritability, nervous exhaustion, stomach troubles and sleeplessness is the forerunner of

PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY AND INSANITY

No ailments are so horrible to contemplate and none cause such misery as those which end in Mental and Physical Helplessness.



Suddenly the victim of vertigo is thrown to the ground as though struck with a blow, and though not unconscious he is unable to help himself. He may have been warned by confusion of vision and thoughts and by the sight of objects apparently moving around him, by sparks before the eyes or a rising and falling motion like the swell of the ocean; he may have been subject to indigestion, liver disorders, constipation, pain or oppression after meals, nausea, heartburn, belching of wind, nervousness, headache and sleeplessness, but the first stroke of vertigo or dizziness may come on him unexpectedly at his work or on the street.

As the sufferer from vertigo or dizzy spells comes to realize that his trouble is likely to end in paralysis, locomotor ataxia, epilepsy, insanity or some dreadful form of helplessness he becomes morose, irritable, suspicious and melancholy and it is only with patient and persistent treatment that he is restored.

As the direct cause of vertigo and the accompanying symptoms is an exhausted and depleted condition of the brain and nerve cells, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is by far the most satisfactory treatment that can possibly be obtained. This statement is endorsed by scores and hundreds of people who have been cured by this great food cure.

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

Not only restores to the brain and nerves full control of the body and its various organs but also builds up flesh and tissue and instils new vigor and vitality into every nerve and every muscle. By weighing yourself while using it you can prove this beyond dispute. It creates new, rich blood and nerve cells and is bound to do you good. 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50. At all dealers, or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

NEED OF SCHOOLS.

The Condition of Education in the Southern States.

From New York Post.

Charles W. Dabney, president of the University of Tennessee, in an address before the Southern Educational mass meeting at Carnegie Hall, spoke in part as follows:

"First, I ask you: Who are the people about whose education we are speaking? In 1900 these states south of the Potomac contained, in round numbers, 16,400,000 people, 10,400,000 of them white and 6,000,000 black. In these states there are 3,981,000 white and 2,420,000 colored children of school age—a total of 6,411,000.

The important question is, what is the South doing for these children? In 1900 only 60 per cent. of them were enrolled in the schools, over 2,500,000 of them being out of school. In that

year the average daily attendance was only 70 per cent. of those enrolled. Only 42 per cent. are actually at school. One half of the negroes get no schooling whatever. One white child in twelve is left wholly illiterate

Cheap Building Sites For Sale.

ON EASY TERMS.

on Moss street, consisting of 2 lots each, from \$500 to \$800 each site. These lots run through from street to street, and can be made into attractive homes.

PEMBERION & SON, 45 Fort Street

AUCTION

Hardaker's Auction Rooms,
—OF—

MACKINTOSH GARMENTS

Postponed until further notice.

Hardaker
AUCTIONEER

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction by
W. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer,
At Hardaker's Auction Rooms, No. 77 Douglas Street.

In the city of Victoria, on Monday, the 23rd day of February, A. D. 1903, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property: All the piece and parcel of land situate in Esquimalt District, Lot 127, Section number Thirty-one (XXXI) Esquimalt District, being more particularly described as follows: Commencing at the Southeast corner of Buckley's Orchard, thence bearing South 24 degrees 30 min. E. 130 links, to the Southwest corner of Lot, thence North 55 degrees 30 min. E. 524 links, to Southeast corner on a street 15 feet wide, thence along the West side of the said street, bearing North 24 degrees 30 min. W. 142 links, to junction of street with Craigflower road, thence along Craigflower road 123 links to corner of lot, thence bearing North 55 degrees 30 min. E. 524 links, to the Northeast corner of lot, thence along fence bearing South 45 degrees W. 459 links to Northwest corner of lot, thence along the line of the said street, bearing North 24 degrees 30 min. W. 142 links, to the point of commencement, containing one acre more or less, the said land being more particularly described and shown on a plan attached to and forming part of the said land from John Russell to Nila Peter Poulson, dated 14th day of March, A. D. 1877. On the property, which is situated in a very desirable locality in Victoria West, namely, on the corner of Russell street and Craigflower road, are a five-roomed cottage, barn, outbuildings, and a number of fruit trees.

For terms and conditions of sale apply to
McPhillips, Wootton & Barnard,
Bank of Montreal Chambers, Bastion street, Victoria.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, Feb. 17—8 p. m.
SYNOPSIS.
The pressure is slowly decreasing over the North Pacific and the cold wave is gradually abating. No precipitation has occurred during the last 12 hours West of the ranges. The weather is fair at all reporting stations and temperatures have risen considerably in California and Oregon. East of the Rockies a low pressure area central in Saskatchewan. Snow fell at Edmonton and is now falling at Haverhill. In all other sections of the North West fair and very cold weather prevails.

TEMPERATURE.
Victoria.....32. Max.
New Westminster.....26.42
Kamloops.....18.36
Kelowna.....18.36
Dawson.....10.22
Calgary.....22.34
Winnipeg.....28.48
Portland.....28.48
San Francisco.....40.56

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time) Tuesday.
Victoria and vicinity: Light or moderate winds, chiefly Northerly, generally fair, not much change in temperature.
Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, generally fair and not much change in temperature.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.
Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m.

TUESDAY, FEB. 17.
5 a. m.....32. Mean.....32.
Noon.....38. Highest.....42.
5 p. m.....40. Lowest.....32.
The velocity and direction of the wind was as follows:

5 a. m.....8 miles North.
Noon.....4 miles North.
5 p. m.....4 miles North.
Average state of weather—Fair.
Sunshine—3 hours, 42 minutes.
Barometer at noon—Observed.....30.238
Corrected.....30.281

NEW WESTMINSTER.
Barometer at 5 p. m. Corrected.....30.18

THAT OLD PAIN AGAIN.
Gnawing, Piercing Pains That Almost Make You Scream.

It is your old enemy, rheumatism, come again with the winter to torture you. These pains, remember, are caused by bad blood, you may ease them by rubbing with liniments and outward lotions, but they will not cure. Rheumatism is caused by bad blood and the only certain way to drive it out of the system, is to enrich your blood by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. There is no case of rheumatism Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not cure if given a fair trial. By making new, rich red blood and strengthening the nerves they strike at the very root of such diseases as rheumatism, sciatica, and indigestion. We give out case after case of thousands to prove the truth of this statement. Mr. A. G. Lacombe, Sorel, Que., says: "For five years I was a victim to the tortures of rheumatism. At times the pains in my knees, shoulders and hips were almost unbearable. Often I could not dress myself without assistance. I tried many remedies but I never got more than temporary relief until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I used together eight boxes, and since taking them I have not had a twinge of the trouble and I feel better in every way than I did for years before. I would strongly advise every rheumatic sufferer to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial." Remember that only the genuine pills will cure—imitations can't cure, therefore see that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is found on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent post paid at 50c. per box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

C. Christolm, M. P., for Antagonish, has been appointed a member of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia, succeeding Hon. A. McGillivray, appointed County Judge.
Two locomotives and several cars were smashed in collision on the Grand Trunk at Port Union, Ont., last night. No one was hurt.

Prospectors' Hardships

Pete Anderson and James Ferguson Reach Quatsino After Great Privations.

Perilous Journey Made More Terrible By Starvation and Shipwreck.

Steamer Queen City, which reached port yesterday after one of the fastest—if not the fastest—trip made from the North end of the Island, brought news that the two prospectors, Pete Anderson and James A. Ferguson, news of the loss of whose sloop was given on the return of the steamer on her last month's long trip, are safe, but they sustained terrible privations and were six days without food before they managed to reach the Indian village at Chukleset, 60 miles from where their sloop was lost on Cape Cook.

News of the wreck of the prospectors' sloop was given on January 31, when it was stated that the steamer Queen City, bound for Kyquoot, accompanied by the Indian, on December 21, and the sloop was driven ashore in a heavy gale off Nespartux, about 11 miles from Kyquoot, and Ferguson and the Indian, after making Chukleset in a leaking boat, went on to Kyquoot in a canoe where they secured a small supply of provisions, and Pete Anderson having arrived from Victoria, he and Ferguson went to the scene of the wreck of the sloop and nothing was heard of them for over a month. When they reached the wreck, storms were encountered, and not only was the sloop badly wrecked, but their canoe was lost, and with some tools saved from the wreck, they made a rough raft of logs and started out.

The weather was fine when they started to work the raft across the inlet, but a small coming on, their raft was tossed about, and the two prospectors had a struggle to keep it from being blown away. Their roughly-made raft caused the timbers to loosen, and the raft broke the two miners being capsized in the breakers. They secured hold on logs of the broken raft, and after a struggle, they were able to get on shore. Their scant supply of provisions had been lost, and without a gun they were unable to get food—though Chukleset was 60 miles away, and there was dense wood between that point, for travel is by canoe on the coast for the most part, they did not despair. Suffering from hunger and privation—for it was bitter cold, and they had no means of drying their water-soaked clothes—the two prospectors struck out along the beach and those who know the rugged nature of the Island coast will realize that it was hopeless for them to endeavor to make the shorter journey through the timber. When hope was almost abandoned, they found a deserted cabin at the mouth of On-On-Kish inlet—a fishing camp of some Indians—with a scant supply of provisions, and here they sheltered and ate to stay the cravings of hunger. After staying at the fishing camp for a short time, they made their way up the inlet to the Indian village on On-On-Kish inlet.

It was nine days from the time their raft was lost until they reached the Indian village of On-On-Kish, and they were starving. Their experiences were such as only men of strength could have endured and lived through, but once at the Indian village they were succored by the natives, and after some days' work, they managed to patch up the vessel, and reached Quatsino before the Queen City arrived at that port.

A SOCIAL SESSION.

Thursday, February 26, Fixed as Date Smoker of Retail Clerks' Union.

The date of the first entertainment to be given by the Retail Clerks' Union in this city has been fixed for Thursday evening, February 26. At Labor hall on that date those who are fortunate enough to receive invitations will enjoy a splendid musical programme in connection with a pleasant evening spent in smoking and social intercourse. Among other features of the entertainment will be an address by the president, Mr. Alfred Huggert. It is proposed by the Union to make this the first of a series of entertainments under its auspices.

The Retail Clerks' Union is the local institution affiliated with the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association of America, and its officers are: Alfred Huggert, president; W. K. Knowlman, recording secretary, and Syd. Hoild, chairman of the social committee. It has a membership of 60, and is steadily growing. The union is represented at the local Trades and Labor Council, its delegates being W. A. Smith and A. Brockhurst.

Liberal contributions of cables have been made by several leading local mercantile firms, and a musical programme for the entertainment is called for. The 26th instant comprises songs, recitations and instrumental solos by well known local talent.

THE COURTS.

Peterson Election Petition Not to Be Tried Immediately—McMillan Case.

R. Cassidy, K. C., on behalf of the petitioners against the election of E. W. Peterson, yesterday applied to Mr. Justice Drake for an order setting this case down for trial immediately. His Lordship refused the application, declining to force the respondent to get ready for trial at a moment's notice. Mr. Justice K. C. represented Mr. Peterson.

In the Supreme court, in the case of Bodwell v. Victoria & Sidney Railway Company, Mr. Justice Martin decided that the motion for an adjournment could stand for a better service, called when it will be brought up again. It will be called as soon as the trial of McHugh v. Dooley et al is finished. The next case on the present list—Keeney v. Keeney, an action for divorce—will probably be withdrawn.

In the County court, before Mr. Justice Walkem, the case of Bradley-Dyne v. Mills is proceeding. H. B. Robertson for the plaintiff, F. B. Gregory opposing him.

Mr. H. McMillan is applying in the Supreme court before Mr. Justice Walkem for the recovery of the custody of his children, a girl of about 5 years of age, and a boy of eight months. He alleges that his wife is not a fit person to have charge of the children, and believes she will remove them beyond the jurisdiction of the court unless prevented in a legal manner. George Morphy is representing Mr. McMillan, and A. L. Belvan, K. C., the children.

KINGSTON STRIKE.

Kingston, Ont., Feb. 17.—The City Council has offered its services in bringing to an end the strike of machinists for the Kingston works, which has been on for a year.

THANKS FOR NURSES.

Timely Help Appreciated by the Flans.
Vancouver, Feb. 17.—(Special.)—The General hospital has been heartily thanked for their assistance to the Finnish settlers in their hour of trial, by sending nurses to them in the persons of Miss Glendenning and Miss Edwards.

What It Did In California

Recapitulation of Good Work Accomplished by Mining Association.

Similar Success Hoped For By the Proposed Provincial Organization.

Every preparation is being made to ensure the success of the big Mining Convention to be held here on the 25th of this month, when permanent organization of the British Columbia Mining Association will be effected. Local organizations have been formed in almost every district in the province; and with few exceptions the utmost enthusiasm prevails. It is now taken as a certainty that the attendance will be very large; and the gathering is likely to prove a memorable one in the history of the city and the province.

On Friday evening next the members of the local branch will meet in the City Hall for the purpose of electing delegates to the convention. It is hoped that there will be a large attendance at this meeting.

The Colonist has obtained from Edward H. Benjamin, secretary of the California Miners' Association, some special information showing what the California Miners' Association has accomplished. This is of particular interest at this time, as it is intended that the scope and aims of the British Columbia Mining Association shall be in many respects similar to the California organization.

What the latter accomplished from 1892 to 1902 is thus stated: "These familiar facts from the beginning with the origin and ten years' labor of the California Miners' Association are apt to forget a good deal of the truth and fact of its history; to fail to appreciate its elements of strength, its value to the mining interests of the whole state—yes, to the entire Pacific Coast—and its past successes. They are apt to also fail to realize the fact that its future career is bound to see an expansion and an increase of strength and activity proportionate to the work."

"The questions are often asked: 'What has the association accomplished?' In answer it can be said: It secured the passage of the Cannelton Act, under which over four hundred licenses have been granted, permitting miners to work which otherwise would have remained idle.

"It has secured an appropriation of \$800,000 from the Federal and State governments to build dams to hold back the water in the future, and prevent the inundation of the valleys and the cities adjacent thereto.

"It has protested against and prevented the patenting of millions of acres of land to the land-grant railroads, until the character of the land can be determined as an Imperial duty.

"It has secured the passage of many amendments to mining laws, and the enacting of new laws benefiting the mineral industry, and has used its influence to prevent the enactment of laws detrimental to the industry.

"It was the first organization in the United States to secure the recognition of a Department of Mines and Mining, with a secretary who shall be a member of the President's Cabinet, and it proposes to urge this matter until the department is established.

"It collected and installed comprehensive statistical data on the occasions of three great exhibitions, to wit: The California Midwinter International Exposition, 1894-5; the Golden Jubilee Mining Fair in 1898, and the Paris Exposition, 1901. The first two were directly in charge of the agents of the association, and were the means of directing vast amounts of capital to this state, and reviving the mining industry, which at that time was in a very stagnant condition. The Paris Exposition was encouraged and stimulated by the Association, inasmuch as the state appropriation was raised \$100,000 by the efforts of its officers, to aid the mineral exhibit.

"It brought across the continent and specially selected the members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers in 1899, and at that time published a volume, 'California Mines and Minerals.' These two efforts of the association alone have been the means of directing the attention of a large amount of capital in California, in several instances the investment being made through the officers of the association.

"It was the first to bring to light and agitate the great questions of the conservation and storage of flood waters, a movement that has stirred the nation with its magnitude, and which has resulted in the formation of many societies and organizations for this purpose.

"It has published and spread throughout the world literature advertising the great mineral wealth of this glorious state, and it will continue to do so as long as the necessity for such literature remains and the people support the association.

"Its officers and committees have worked untiringly and incessantly for the benefit of the industry, and all for public-spirited reasons, as not one of the officers or committees ever received a dollar for his services, until called away when a salary was voted to the secretary. It is for this reason that the California Miners' Association deserves the support and endorsement of every miner and mining man in this state.

"The association has had over 9,000 members in the past. It should have 20,000 in the future—every one interested in mining and every miner in the state should be willing to contribute \$1.00 annually to an organization in that is constantly and unflinchingly working to promote the interests of the first and greatest industry in the state."

A WHOLESALE REMOVAL.
Novel is the method adopted by the Grand Trunk railroad for the wholesale removal of long stretches of track. By the new device several miles of track can be removed by hand labor from a lower level to a higher level without unspiking the rails.

This new process does away with the old system of "throwing" track, with a gang of men and crossbars, which has always been a tedious and costly method. The equipment of the new apparatus consists of an engine and anchored car and a cable. It is operated as follows: The cable is stretched from the first car to the track to be removed and fastened about the rails. The engine is started and the track, pulled by the cable, is drawn down from the high grade and is cranked in a leaning position along the side of the embankment. The engine then reverses its course and pulls the track along the side of the embankment to the level ground of the lower grade, leaving a sufficiently well aligned and graded for work trains to run on.

The economical and labor-saving advantages of the new system are reported as follows: To throw a mile of track to a lower grade by hand labor requires the service of a large gang of men, and the average expense was \$15. By using the new apparatus the track can be shifted to its new place at a cost of about \$13 per mile. The time required is about seven and one-half hours.

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At all hotels, clubs, bars and refreshment places in the city. All wine and liquor dealers have Mumm's—the BEST Champagne in the world.

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derful growth and prosperity that we all feel is coming fast, not only to our own great industry here in California but to the entire commonwealth of California. This state suddenly awakes to find itself fairly in the centre of a great movement that is making the Pacific the main theatre of the world's activity, and to a faith that it feels the beginning of a growth in population, prosperity and enterprise but vaguely dreamed of yesterday.

"The mining industry is feeling a new thrill of life along with all other industries, and is partaking of the general spirit of enterprise and faith in the future. After a long time of tribulation and disaster, a great day is dawning here, and the California Miners' Association must be one of the great forces at work in that day.

"The mining interests of every mining county owe loyal support to the banded miners of the state for two classes of reasons. There are the direct benefits, affording purely selfish reasons, and they should be strong ones, not only to the miner, but to every resident of a county in which mining is the chief industry. We are interested in the preservation of what hydraulic mining has so far won, and in the further aid that will surely get, if strong arm efforts are continued. We are interested in saving to the largest industrial interest the mineral lands that mean a great deal to our future, and for the preservation and protection of which the California Miners' Association is persistently battling. We are interested in the land and mining rulings of the Interior Department, and our associated committees, when strongly backed by influence and practice, are the strongest defenders you can find when oppressive rulings are made. We are interested in amending the Federal Mining Law, and when it is amended the California Miners' Association will cut its throat in the process. We are interested in any mining laws that the legislature may pass. This association has greater influence at Sacramento in this field than any political boss. We are and will be interested in many other things which the California Miners' Association will be potent to secure or regulate.

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TIME to have your repair work done. It

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Time Table No. 46. Effective February 1st, 1903.

Northbound.	Daily.	Southbound.	Northbound.	Sat. Sun. & Wed.	Southbound.
Leave.	Arrive.	Leave.	Arrive.		Leave.
Victoria.....	7:00 A.M.	Victoria.....	7:00 P.M.		Victoria.....
Shawnigan Lake.....	10:20	Shawnigan Lake.....	3:40		Shawnigan Lake.....
Duncan.....	11:00	Duncan.....	4:20		Duncan.....
Ladysmith.....	11:57	Ladysmith.....	5:00		Ladysmith.....
Nanaimo.....	12:40	Nanaimo.....	5:41		Nanaimo.....
Ar. Wellington.....	12:53	Ar. Wellington.....	7:03		Ar. Wellington.....

Through Tickets to Crofton.

Via Westholm. Stage leaves Daily except Sunday, connecting with North and South Bound trains. Double stage service Saturdays and Wednesdays, connecting with morning and afternoon trains. Fare from Victoria, Single, \$2. Return, \$3.

Through Tickets Victoria to Alberni

Stage leaves Nanaimo, Tuesdays and Fridays, on arrival of train from Victoria. Returning, leaves Alberni, Mondays and Thursdays. Fare from Victoria, single, \$3.20, return, \$5.65.
Excursion rates in effect to all points, good Saturdays and Sundays.
A special rate of one dollar in effect from Victoria to Shawnigan Lake. Tickets good Saturdays and Sundays.

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RESERVE AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....2,632,000
AGGREGATE RESOURCES OVER.....70,000,000

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DAWSON: LADYSMITH, SANDON, WHITE HORSE
FERNIE: NANAIMO

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